

MODEL MSC-1(15) MULTI-SYSTEM COMBINER

MOSELEY ASSOCIATES, INC. santa barbara research park goleta, california 93017

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INSTRUCTION MANUAL

MODEL MSC-1(15) MULTI-SYSTEM COMBINER

MOSELEY ASSOCIATES, INC. Santa Barbara Research Park 111 Castilian Drive Goleta, California 93017

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MODEL MSC-1(15) MULTI-SYSTEM COMBINER

The Model MSC-1(15) Multi-System Combiner was designed to enable the operation of several items of Moseley Associates, Inc. remote control equipment over a single telephone line. The equipment involved would be the Model TRC-15AW Remote Control System, Model ADP-220 Automatic Data Printer, and Model SCS-2 Status System. The various signals are directed to their proper destinations by means of appropriate filters. Amplifiers and gain controls are included to enable various line losses to be accommodated. Connection to the telephone line is by means of an ordinary barrier strip, and the various Moseley Associates devices are connected with Type BNC connectors. Adjustment is straightforward and no unusual equipment is required for setup.

-1-

SPECIFICATIONS, MSC-1(15) (Each End)

Impedance presented to line

Level applied to line

Adjustments

Test Points

Cperating temperature Semiconductor complement

Duty cycle Power requirements Required rack space Domestic shipping weight SPECIFICATIONS, INTERCONNECTING LINE

Type of line

Impedance Allowable line loss

Allowable noise

Allowable distortion

Frequency translation error DC line continuity Envelope delay distortion Phase jitter MSC-1(15)

 600Ω , $\pm 10\%$ balanced, floating, resistive.

Adjustable up to 0 dBm, composite, maximum of three tones.

Individual tone send-level controls; group receive-level control.

Front Panel: Ground, Send Level, Receive Level Internal: Send amplifier input and output

Receive amplifier input and output

0° to +140° Fahrenheit

2 integrated circuit operational amplifiers, 1 transistor, 4 rectifiers, 2 regulators

Continuous

120/240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 20 watts

 $3\frac{1}{2}$ " vertical, $7\frac{1}{2}$ " depth

15 pounds

2-wire, half-duplex, voice-grade data line; 2-point.

 600Ω , $\pm 10\%$ balanced

16 dE at 1000 Hz, in addition to shortterm variations of 3 dB maximum or long-term variations of 4 dB maximum, in addition to a maximum rolloff not to exceed 8 dB at 2700 Hz.

Not greater in amplitude than 40 dB below received signal level for coherent tones; not greater in amplitude than 30 dB below received signal level for noncoherent noise.

Not more than 1% total harmonic distortion as measured at any frequency from 560 Hz to 2700 Hz.

Not more than 3 Hz Not required No specification No specification

-2-

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UNPACKING

The MSC-1(15) units should be carefully unpacked and inspected for any shipping damage. Confirm that the various components (inductors, connectors, semiconductors, etc.) are intact. Keep all packing material in case a claim is to be made against the carrier for damage. SHOULD THE DEVICE BE DAMAGED, IMMEDIATELY FILE A CLAIM WITH THE CARRIER. Confirm the electrical performance of the MSC-1(15) as soon as possible.

INSTALLATION

After physical inspection, the MSC-1(15) units should be mounted in a standard rack. Notice that the two ends (Studio Unit and Transmitter Unit) are not identical. Be sure that each unit is at the proper location. Since occasional adjustment (at the time of initial installation and at several month intervals) may be required, it is suggested that the units be mounted at an appropriate height. The rack should be well bonded to a good RF ground or a low-inductance earth ground. The various items may then be connected to the MSC-1(15) as shown in Drawing 92A1088.

All of the equipment should be connected at this time using appropriate coaxial cables and connectors. The primary purpose in doing this is to enable cable placement and routing to be established. The telephone line may be connected to the barrier strips at each end.

MODIFYING THE TRC-15

Each of the TRC-15 units must be configured in a specific manner for operation in conjunction with the MSC-1(15). Drawings 93A1053 and 93A1054 show the basic changes to the TRC-15A and are located at the rear of this manual. The Studio Unit of the TRC-15 requires two basic changes. Both of the changes affect the metering demodulator. Refer to drawing 93A1053. Not that it is necessary to assure that a jumper exists from pin 2 to pin 3 to accept an input through the BNC connector. Likewise, the metering tone bandpass filter is altered to increase its selectivity. This alteration consists of changing 9 capacitors. The new values for these capacitors are shown in 93A1053. Note that it is also necessary to have two jumper printed circuit modules installed in the Studio Unit. These jumpers replace the optional subcarrier demodulator and subcarrier generator. The jumpers complete the connections to the ENC connectors on the rear of the studio unit.

The alterations necessary to the Transmitter Unit of the TRC-15 are shown in drawing 93A1054. The change reflected in this drawing is the addition of a 47,000 ohm $\frac{1}{2}$ watt resistor in between pins 1 and 2.

-3- 👾

This will enable the control bandpass filter to accept an input via the BNC connectors. As with the Studio Unit, it will be necessary to assure the two jumper printed circuit modules are installed. These jumpers replace the optional subcarrier generator and subcarrier demodulator.

ADJUSTMENT

The adjustment procedure given here is used for initial setup as well as annual (or however often deemed necessary) maintenance. The basic idea is that of using the various Send Level controls to adjust the amplitude of each tone to a level of -10 dBm when all other tones are removed from the system. When all tones are finally applied to the line, they will then add up to approximately 0 dBm, the signal level generally considered maximum for a private line. After the send levels are properly set, then the Receive Level controls are set for an output of 0 dBm per tone from the MSC-1(15). Under normal circumstances this will complete the initial or routine maintenance.

Bearing in mind the above-mentioned goals, proceed as follows at the studio location:

- 1. Connect an ordinary AC voltmeter to the Send Test Points. Set it to read AC voltages, and read the dB scale. Alternatively, a meter calibrated directly in dBm may be used.
- 2. Disconnect all cables from the Studio Unit except the telephone line and the logger interrogate signal.
- With power applied to the MSC-1(15), adjust the Logger Send Level control for a reading of -10 dBm on the voltmeter while depressing the Interrogate button on the logger.
- 4. Do not readjust that control. Remove the logger cable.
- 5. Reconnect the Remote Control "Control" cable.
- 6. Adjust the Control Send Level control for a reading of -10 dBm on the voltmeter.
- 7. Do not readjust that control. Remove the TRC-15 remote control cable.

Before the studio Data Receive Gain control can be adjusted, the signals transmitted from the transmitter site must be adjusted properly. The following adjustments will be made at the transmitter site.

- 4-

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- 8. Remove all cables from the MSC-1(15) Transmitter Unit except the telephone line and the logger data output.
- 9. Connect the AC voltmeter or dB meter to the Send Level Test points.
- With power applied to the MSC-1(15), adjust the Logger Send Level control for a reading of -10 dBm on the voltmeter.
- 11. Do not readjust that control. Remove the logger cable.
- 12. Reconnect the Remote Control metering cable.
- Adjust the Metering Send Level control for a reading of -10 dBm on the voltmeter.
- 14. Do not readjust that control. Remove the Remote Control "Metering" cable.
- 15. Reconnect the Status System "Data" cable.
- Adjust the Status Send Level control for a reading of -10 dBm on the voltmeter.
- 17. At the studio, reconnect the Logger Interrogate cable, and send a tone to the transmitter site by pressing the Interrogate button continuously.
- 18. At the transmitter site, connect the voltmeter between the Receive Test Point and Ground.
- Adjust the Control Receive Gain control for a reading of 0 dBm.

At this point, the studio Send Levels and the transmitter Send Levels and Receive Gain Control are all adjusted. Remaining is the studio Receive Gain Control adjustment.

- 20. At the studio, connect the voltmeter between the Receive Test Point and Ground.
- Adjust the Data Receive Gain control for a reading of 0 dBm.
- 22. At the transmitter, reconnect the Logger Data cable so that a tone is sent to the studio.
- 23. Reconnect all cables to all equipment.

MSC-1(15)

Remember that the object of these adjustments is to have each tone impressed onto the telephone line at a level of -10 dBm at the sending end, and to have the receiving amplification set so that each tone is brought back up to 0 dBm prior to insertion into the individual equipment at the receiving end. The figure of -10 dBm is not arbitrary; it is arrived at from a study of the levels involved when three tones are impressed onto the telephone line simultaneously and the line is rated at a maximum of 0 dBm. When three tones are sent at once, each must be cut down to one-third of composite or total level. This means each tone must be cut down to -10 dBm for a composite or total peak level of 0 dBm.

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

All signals originating at the studio and going to the transmitter site are in the frequency range of 300 Hz to 580 Hz. All signals originating at the transmitter site and returned to the studio are in the frequency range of 800 to 2700 Hz. Because of this, the various signals can be "steered" in a chosen direction with the aid of appropriate filters.

Refer now to Drawing 91C6502 which shows the studio end of the MSC-1(15). Signals from the associated equipment are applied to the connectors shown in the lower right-hand corner of the drawing. They pass through individual gain controls and then to a low-pass filter. This filter prevents any harmonics of these tones from being passed on to the following circuitry. The tones are amplified and applied to the telephone line. They cannot enter the receiving amplifier because of the action of the high-pass filter. However, signals from the telephone line (originating at the transmitter site, and in the range of 800 Hz to 2700 Hz) can easily go on to the receiving amplifier. Here they are amplified and sent on to the various studio equipment inputs.

The transmitter end of the MSC-1(15) operates in a similar manner. Refer to drawing (1C6503, Low-frequency control signals from the telephone line (originating at the studio) easily pass through the lowpass filter and on to the receiving amplifier. Then, they are routed to the inputs of the affiliated equipment. In a similar manner, the outputs of the transmitter equipment, in the 800 Hz to 2700 Hz range, are amplified to an appropriate level and applied to the telephone line. These high-frequency signals cannot get through the low-pass filter and so will not interfere with the signals (relatively weak) received from the studio.

-6-







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